

Santa Fe New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING COMPANY

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The New Mexican is the oldest newspaper in New Mexico. It is sent to every postoffice in the territory, and has a large and growing circulation among the intelligent and progressive people of the southwest.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9.

For Governor of New Mexico from June 7, 1901, to June 7, 1905, or until statehood is attained, Miguel A. Otero.

The president has a bad cold. In this he exemplifies his democracy of feeling for the great majority of the people are with him this time.

The news that snow covers southern Russia and Vancouver to the depth of six feet will awaken a sympathetic shiver on part of people in New Mexico, who probably need the snow more than does southern Russia or Vancouver.

The British parliament, the United States congress and the Prussian diet, besides several state legislatures, are in session now and the wind that is being wasted would drive all the windmills in Holland for a year.

Another puglist has been given a knockout blow which sent him beyond the river Styx. These puglists are using their fists too much; it were healthier for them if they depended entirely upon their tongues to fight their little battles.

Under the revenue laws enacted by the 33d legislative assembly and signed and approved by Governor Otero, the revenue system of the territory has been vastly improved. The Taos Crescent neatly and correctly puts the matter in this shape:

"Governor Otero deserves more credit than any other person for the great improvement made in the revenue laws two years ago, and the decrease in the territorial debt at that time. He will continue this policy during the next four years if re-appointed."

It is often the case that the most brilliant orator makes the poorest statesman or legislator. Indeed, no great eloquence in any responsible statesman, is a perilous luxury. The greatest orators are often the poorest political guides and while they may thrill an audience for a moment, closer analysis of their speeches, which is sure to be made in a sober moment, shows that burning phrases have too wide a reach, that they are not the product of clear judgment and constructive statesmanship. A businessman, or a sound lawyer, is far more desirable in an executive or legislative position than the merely brilliant rhetorician or fireworks orator.

Governor Orman has some big ideas about doctoring the revenues of Colorado. If he places his dependence upon an income and an inheritance tax he is banking upon a great uncertainty. Income and inheritances have a habit of disappearing or dwindling when the tax collector comes around. Governor Orman, however, is on the right track when he insists upon just and full assessments, especially of incorporations like the Standard Oil Company and the rich mining companies who pay out millions in dividends every year. New Mexico should watch the fight that Colorado is making to compel a just assessment and should follow the example of its neighboring state in that respect.

Between 1870 and 1880, there were 461 suicides in Chicago. From 1880 to 1890 there were 1,065; and from 1890 to 1900 there were 3,132. This increase in the number of persons who took their own lives in that city is startling. The same ratio throughout the United States would indicate 15,000 suicides every year. New York has had one suicide daily for ten years, if the average is taken. The ratio of suicides to every million of inhabitants has increased to 265 per year, a ratio that gives a terrible glimpse of the desperate sorrow and sin that find relief only in self-inflicted death. An army of 150,000 men and women crossing the dark valley of the shadow of death every ten years in the United States, because they found life unbearable! This fact presents a hard problem indeed to the sociologist and reformer.

Teaching Morality.

F. J. Gould in the current number of the International Journal of Ethics advocates the adoption of a text book on morality in public schools, and that morality can be inculcated into a child with a fanned and a rod. Morality can and ought to be incidentally taught in the public schools, but it can be done only by making the pupil feel the influence of a pure moral atmosphere in the school room. He should have a high example of morality in the professional work and daily life of every teacher. Boards of education should only elect teachers of unquestioned morality and citizens on the other hand should elect only men to the board of education, or to any other public office, who are clean in morals. But it is in the home, after all, that the child must have its character formed. The fact that moral decay is spreading among young men and young women is because fathers and mothers are derelict in their moral life or in their home duties, and no text book on morality used in the public schools will undo the harm done by bad example in the home of the child, or neglect of moral precepts on part of the community in which the child lives.

Pneumonia is today slaying as many victims as the plague slew in the days of old. All other diseases are amateurs in the work of swelling the death list in winter compared to pneumonia. Physicians are well nigh helpless in dealing with this monster who descends suddenly upon a human being and almost before he is aware of being sick, carries him off into the world to come. In New York there are today 250,000 cases of pneumonia or incipient pneumonia, for every case of grip might almost be called such. If there were 250,000 cases of smallpox or of any other disease in that city, it would cause a panic, although no other general disease is so deadly as pneumonia. The physician who discovers a specific against that disease will have conferred a greater blessing upon mankind even than Dr. Jenner did in his discovery of the efficiency of vaccination.

The Constitution.

It is strange that these Democrats in congress who are most devoted to the constitution when it comes to arguing the Philippine question, should make wry faces when the constitution is mentioned in connection with the disfranchisement of the negro and a constitutional apportionment of congressmen and electoral votes. The constitution provides that: "When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state." There is no ambiguity about that, yet the very same statesmen who assert that the constitution is trampled under foot and that the nation is being enslaved by militarism, are fighting tooth and nail the enforcement of the above clause of the constitution. Queer, how the judgment of men is warped by politics.

Statehood for New Mexico.

In order to show to the people of the territory some of the advantages that would accrue to the territory if we were admitted into the sisterhood of states, the following is presented, being a statement of the patronage received by the state of Wyoming, having a population of about 32,000, while New Mexico has two and one-half times that much:

Two U. S. senators and one member of the house of representatives; Willis Van Devanter, assistant U. S. attorney general; W. A. Richards, assistant commissioner general land office; M. C. Brown, U. S. district judge for Alaska; J. C. Baird, U. S. district attorney for Hawaii; Hugo Donzleman, U. S. consul at Prague; C. B. Bradley, legal adviser to military governor, Philippines; Miss Estelle Reed, national supt. of Indian schools; James Bennett, Esq., U. S. P. O. inspector; thirty postal clerks; four clerks in the interior department; fourteen clerks in the census office, permanent; one clerk in the treasury department; one clerk in state department; one clerk in forestry department; seven clerks in U. S. senate; three clerks in house of representatives; J. Blair Schoenfeldt, Indian agent, Union Agency, Mazonide, Ind. Territory; Elwood Mead, bureau of irrigation, and ten clerks, with appropriation of \$75,000 per year.

Work for Idle Hands.

Penny lunch rooms have been opened in New York City in which 1,200 men were fed in one day and in which it is expected to feed 35,000 to 40,000 men daily. It is not a calamity how when the question is asked: "Is it well, from a social and industrial standpoint, to encourage such a standard of living? Are one cent dishes and three cent meals for American men and women a hopeful opening for the twentieth century?" Our economic conditions are not what they should be as long as 30,000 men in one of our cities are allowed to live on soup house charity. Suppose all the money spent for that kind of charity were put in a common fund and that fund be used in great public enterprises such as building reservoirs and irrigation systems for the west, good roads where they are needed, river and harbor improvements. Wouldn't it be better to employ all idle men on such works at living wages rather than feed them in soup houses? But the nation should not wait for charity to find the remedy, it is sufficiently rich and powerful to find and to give work to every man desiring it and the man not desirous of work is not deserving of charity. For charity there are no returns except gratitude and often crime, but in employing idle men and women on public works, a return would be received for every cent expended. Sums for charity must come out of the pockets of the people and certainly do not prove as profitable as the same amount of money spent on public improvements.

Reform in Assessment Methods Necessary.

The assessed valuation of the territory during the past few years has considerably decreased. For the year 1900 the assessed returns show a valuation of but \$35,364,761 as against \$46,521,220 for 1898. On the other hand it is a well known fact that the territory has gained in wealth and that in place of decreasing in taxable property it has increased. This state of affairs must be ascribed to inefficiency or neglect of duty on the part of county assessors and boards of county commissioners, who approve or disapprove the assessment of assessors. One case in point is the county of Socorro, where the assessment of 1900 is over \$2,000,000 below the assessment of 1898. This can be ascribed only to the neglect and inefficiency of the assessor and county commissioners in office during 1900. There should be a way by which the executive could remove county commissioners who fail to perform their duty as prescribed by law in such matters and the county commissioners should have the right and power to remove the assessor who is negligent or inefficient. Such a law would be but just and fair to all concerned. Underestimated valuations or

CANCER Cannot be Cut Out or Removed with Plasters

Surgical operations and flesh destroying plasters are useless, painful and dangerous, and besides, never cure Cancer. No matter how often a cancerous sore is removed, another comes at or near the same point, and always in a worse form. Does not this prove conclusively that Cancer is a blood disease, and that it is folly to attempt to cure this deep-seated, dangerous blood trouble by cutting or burning out the sore, which, after all, is only an outward sign of the disease—a place of exit for the poison?

Cancer runs in families through many generations, and those whose ancestors have been afflicted with it are liable at any time to be stricken with the deadly malady.

Only Blood Diseases can be Transmitted from One Generation to Another

—further proof that Cancer is a disease of the blood. To cure a blood disease like this you must cure the entire blood system—remove every trace of the poison. Nothing cures Cancer effectually and permanently but S. S. S.

S. S. S. enters the circulation, searches out and removes all taint, and stops the formation of cancerous cells. No mere tonic or ordinary blood medicine can do this. S. S. S. goes down to the very roots of the disease, and forces out the deadly poison, allowing the sore to heal naturally and permanently. S. S. S. at the same time purifies the blood and builds up the general health.

A little pimple, a harmless looking wart or mole, a lump in the breast, a cut or bruise that refuses to heal under ordinary treatment, should all be looked upon with suspicion, as this is often the beginning of a bad form of cancer.

Mrs. Sarah M. Keating, 64 Windsor Ave., Bristol, Tenn., writes: "I am 41 years old and for three years have suffered with a severe form of Cancer on my jaw, which the doctors in this city said was incurable, and that I could not live more than six months. I accepted their statement as true, and all hope of ever being well again, when my drug dealer, knowing of my condition, recommended S. S. S. After taking a few bottles the sore began to heal, much to the surprise of the physician. I have gained in weight, my appetite is splendid, sleep is refreshing—in fact, an enjoying perfect health."

Our medical department is in charge of physicians of long experience, who are especially skilled in treating Cancer and other blood diseases. Write for any advice or information wanted, we make no charge whatever for this service.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

no valuations at all in any county are an injustice to every county and to property owners and tax payers. There is no good reason why the people of nineteen counties should pay increased taxes because the county commissioners and the assessor of Socorro county are either inefficient or incompetent and allowed the assessed valuation to fall \$2,000,000 in one year. This to be sure is a glaring case, but it will illustrate the matter very fully. The people of Socorro county evidently were not satisfied with the action of the assessor and the county board during 1900 for these officials were not re-elected. Here is a hint to the 34th legislative assembly which should be taken. The assessors and county boards should be compelled to do their duty in the matter of valuation of taxable property and they should do their duty fairly and justly to all concerned. The more honest the assessment and energetic the collection of taxes, the easier will become taxation, which now in some counties of the territory on account of these very things, is becoming very onerous and hard.

THE SOLICITOR GENERALSHIP.

It is an Office of the Utmost Importance to This Territory.

(Carlsbad Argus.)

"The Argus gladly gives space to the following communication from Hon. A. A. Freeman, an agent of the proposition to abolish the office of solicitor general of the territory. As an ex-judge of the supreme court of New Mexico and as the leader of the Peas valley bar, the words of Judge Freeman are entitled to great weight and should command earnest attention. To the Editor of the Argus: I note what the Argus has to say against the suggestion to abolish the office of solicitor general. It must not be forgotten that all changes are not reforms. I believe that every state and territory in the Union has such a law officer. And indeed, it would seem that there is a peculiar necessity for such a one. The name differs in different jurisdictions. In some states he is called the state's attorney general; in others, state reporter, a part of his duties being to report the decisions of the supreme court. But in all states it is deemed necessary to have an officer whose duty it is to represent the public in the higher courts. There is no state or territory where such an office is more important than in this territory. Some one must represent the territory in criminal appeals. Who is going to perform that service if the office of solicitor general is abolished? Will the several district attorneys follow up their cases from the district courts? Certainly not, on the present pay. What then? Suppose you have each district attorney follow his cases to the supreme court; you must necessarily incur the expense of paying a sufficient sum to reimburse all these gentlemen for their expenses, to say nothing of the additional salary which they would require. And after that, what then? The territory would not, and could not get as good service as under the present conditions; for it goes without saying that one intelligent lawyer, situated at the seat of government, giving his special attention to this branch of the business, can better prepare his cases than can a half dozen lawyers scattered over the territory and having only a perfunctory interest in these cases. But the considerations suggested are not the only nor principal—features that go to make up the necessity for the existence of this office. At a rough guess, there are one hundred and fifty county and territorial officers scattered over New Mexico, whose functions require them to pass upon the construction of territorial statutes. Some of these officers place their own construction on the statutes, but most of them appeal to their law advisor, the solicitor general, and this method, in doubtful cases, is always the safest course. Suppose his construction is not always correct; it is a thousand times better than to have the law construed one way in one county and a different way in each of the other counties. It is of incalculable service to the several county officers to have the advice of an able lawyer, who has given his time and attention to the construction of the laws they are called upon to administer. Referring to the suggestion that there is no danger of depriving the territory of a law officer, and that the movement looks only to the abolishment under one name and its re-creation under another for the sole purpose of a change in the person of the officer, I have only to say that such a method seems cowardly. If General Bartlett is not the right man, why, then, point out his faults, prove them, and see to it that the right man is appointed. In my opinion, however, General Bartlett is the right man in the right place. I have always found him active in the discharge of his duties, and he has discharged them well and ably. A. A. FREEMAN.

Another Indorsement.

Governor Otero Has Worked Earnestly and Faithfully for the Territory.

(McKinley County Republican.)

On June 7th next a governor will be appointed for this territory. We favor the reappointment of the present efficient incumbent, Miguel A. Otero. He is a native citizen of our territory and has made a good executive officer in the past four years. He has worked unceasingly for the welfare and advancement of the territory, and in his association with the statesmen of the east has done much to disabuse them of the notion that the natives of New Mexico were unfit for self government. He has worked earnestly and faithfully for our representation among the states of the union and has made a most favorable impression with the politicians east of us in securing at an early day the long-deferred statehood so earnestly desired by the people of both parties. Governor Otero is a consistent republican and commands the respect of the leaders of the party in the east, as well as the support of the party in New Mexico.

A Good Word for Griffith.

(Roswell Register.)

The Register hopes that Judge McMillan will retain J. E. Griffith as clerk of the district court. He has discharged the duties of the office in a satisfactory manner and has proved to be very efficient. So far as the Register is able to learn, he has handled all county business promptly and has been exceedingly courteous and obliging towards all persons having business with him.

Notice for Publication.

(Homestead Entry No. 5819.)

Land Office at Santa Fe, N. M., Jan. 7, 1901. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register or receiver at Santa Fe, N. M., on February 13, 1901, viz: Juan Gonzales, for the sw 1/4 sec. 27, township 17 north, range 20 east. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Cayetano Rodriguez, Antonio Ortiz, David Rodriguez and Nestor Sena, all of Santa Fe, N. M. Manuel R. Otero, Register.

The Territories Will Be Admitted.

(Globe-Democrat.)

An attempt will be made to secure admission for all the territories before the present congress steps down on March 4 next, but this is not likely to be successful, except, perhaps, in the case of Oklahoma. New Mexico and Arizona are much older as territories than Oklahoma is, but they fall far short of it in population. All the territories, from the present indications, will be admitted before the next election for congress takes place, but the pressure of important work may keep all of them except Oklahoma out until the long session of 1901-02.

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Santa Fe Route

HEAD DOWN.				HEAD UP.			
Going East.	No. 1.	No. 2.	(Effective Jan. 1.)	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 7.	Coming West.
8:40p.	8:40p.	9:40a.	Lv. Santa Fe.....	5:20p.	11:45a.	8:20p.	No. 4.
12:50a.	4:35a.	1:35a.	Ar. Las Vegas.....	1:10p.	11:00p.	3:45p.	No. 5.
4:10a.	7:55a.	5:55p.	Ar. Raton.....	9:00a.	7:50p.	12:35p.	No. 6.
6:10a.	9:22a.	7:40p.	Ar. Trinidad.....	7:10a.	6:27p.	10:45a.	No. 7.
8:55a.	11:53a.	10:20p.	Ar. La Junta.....	4:35a.	3:53p.	7:40a.	No. 8.
2:10p.	2:05p.	5:40a.	Ar. Colorado Springs.....	11:25p.	1:15p.	7:40p.	No. 9.
3:30p.	3:25p.	7:00a.	Ar. Colorado Springs.....	10:30p.	11:00a.	6:00a.	No. 10.
6:00p.	6:00p.	10:00a.	Ar. Denver.....	8:00p.	8:00a.	5:20a.	No. 11.
7:30a.	7:30a.	5:05p.	Ar. Kansas City.....	10:55a.	2:20a.	2:30p.	No. 12.
9:00p.	2:15p.	7:40a.	Ar. Chicago.....	10:00p.	1:00p.	2:43a.	No. 13.

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8:40p.	8:40p.	9:40a.	Lv. Santa Fe.....	5:20p.	11:45a.	8:20p.	No. 4.
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4:10a.	7:55a.	5:55p.	Ar. Raton.....	9:00a.	7:50p.	12:35p.	No. 6.
6:10a.	9:22a.	7:40p.	Ar. Trinidad.....	7:10a.	6:27p.	10:45a.	No. 7.
8:55a.	11:53a.	10:20p.	Ar. La Junta.....	4:35a.	3:53p.	7:40a.	No. 8.
2:10p.	2:05p.	5:40a.	Ar. Colorado Springs.....	11:25p.	1:15p.	7:40p.	No. 9.
3:30p.	3:25p.	7:00a.	Ar. Colorado Springs.....	10:30p.	11:00a.	6:00a.	No. 10.
6:00p.	6:00p.	10:00a.	Ar. Denver.....	8:00p.	8:00a.	5:20a.	No. 11.
7:30a.	7:30a.	5:05p.	Ar. Kansas City.....	10:55a.	2:20a.	2:30p.	No. 12.
9:00p.	2:15p.	7:40a.	Ar. Chicago.....	10:00p.	1:00p.	2:43a.	No. 13.

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No. 8 carries standard-sleepers and free chair cars. San Francisco to Chicago, no connection from southern California or El Paso.

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For time tables, information and literature pertaining to the Santa Fe route, call on or address, H. S. Lutz, Agent, Santa Fe, N. M.

W. G. BLACK, G. P. A., Topeka, Kas.

WINE OF CARDUI

Woman Knows Woman.

ZONICH, KAN., Jan. 8. I used Wine of Cardui for nervousness and weakness in the womb. After taking one bottle I was well again. I am a midwife and always recommend Wine of Cardui to my lady friends during pregnancy and after birth as a tonic. Every lady who takes it finds the relief it does even more than is claimed for it. MRS. V. M. BOISVERT.

Wine of Cardui

Nobody knows woman like woman. Men go to medical colleges, study books and listen to lectures. They learn indirectly of the diseases of women, but they are men and can never fully understand the ailments, the sufferings, the agonies of mothers, wives and sisters. A woman knows. Mrs. Boisvert knows. She has passed through the trials, tribulations and heart sorrows. She has seen them relieved and cured with Wine of Cardui. Is it any wonder she recommends it? Is it any wonder that thousands of other women recommend it? They know. They have actual experience to prompt them. They spread the tidings from mouth to mouth, telling how Wine of Cardui helps young girls, helps the weak of all ages, helps and cures all womanly ills.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT. For advice in cases requiring special directions, write to: LADIES' ADVISORY DEPT., WINE OF CARDUI CO., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

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Proposals for Water and Sewer System—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., Dec. 1900. Sealed Proposals Indorsed "Proposals for Water and Sewer System, Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico," and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received at this office until 2 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, Jan. 10, 1901, for furnishing and delivering the necessary materials and labor required in the construction and completion of the Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico, of a water and sewer system. In strict accordance with the plans, specifications and instructions to bidders which may be examined in this office at the U. S. Indian Warehouse, 233 Johnson Street, Chicago, Ill., the "Builders' and Traders' Exchange," Omaha, Nebraska, the "Builders' and Traders' Exchange," Milwaukee, Wisconsin, the "Northwestern Manufacturers' Association," St. Paul, Minnesota, the office of the "Northwestern," St. Louis, Mo., and the "Times-Herald," of Chicago, Ill., and at the Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico. It is desired that Indian labor be employed to the fullest extent possible, in the construction of the work, and reference will be given the bid which specifies the greatest amount of Indian labor to be employed—unless it can be done for less money without Indian labor. Bids with and without Indian labor are desired. For additional information apply to this office, or to S. S. Winkler, U. S. Indian Agent, Dulce, New Mexico. W. A. Jones, Commissioner.

Rio Grande & Santa Fe

—AND—

Denver & Rio Grande R. R.

Time Table No. 63.

(Effective Nov. 11, 1900.)

FAST ROUTE

WEST BOUND

10:30 a. m. Lv. Santa Fe. Ar. 4:30 p. m.

12:30 p. m. Lv. Espanola. Ar. 3:30 p. m.

2:30 p. m. Lv. Alamosa. Ar. 5:30 p. m.

3:30 p. m. Lv. Barranca. Ar. 6:30 p. m.

4:30 p. m. Lv. Tree Pineda. Ar. 7:30 p. m.

5:30 p. m. Lv. Alamosa. Ar. 8:30 p. m.

6:30 p. m. Lv. Alamosa. Ar. 9:30 p. m.

7:30 p. m. Lv. La Veta. Ar. 10:30 p. m.

8:30 p. m. Lv. Pueblo. Ar. 11:30 p. m.

9:30 p. m. Lv. Colorado Springs. Ar. 12:30 a. m.